


**dfe** Centre international de formation européenne  
100 BERLIN BRUXELLES ISTANBUL

## GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT: HOW TACKLING **FAILED STATES** AND INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS?



CIFE SEMINAR NICE MAY 8, 2020  
**MICHEL-HENRY BOUCHET**

## WHAT ARE FAILED STATES AND ROGUE STATES?

### WHY DO STATES FAIL?

HOW CAN ONE MEASURE THE RISK AND DEGREE OF STATE FAILURE?

WHICH COUNTRIES MOST EXEMPLIFY THE FEATURES OF INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES?

WHAT ARE THE EARLY WARNING SIGNALS OF STATE FAILURE?

## STATE FAILURE AND POLITICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

► **Country Risk** is the possibility that a foreign country may be **unable** or **unwilling** to fulfill its obligations fully and on time, towards a foreign lender and/or investor, or exporter, or domestic residents!

**Bad governance** leads to **State failure** that produces **political risk**, hence the unexpected unfavorable consequences of the arbitrary exercise of power by a government and its ramifications

## WHAT IS « GOOD GOVERNANCE »?

XIV<sup>e</sup> century Siena: **Good Government Allegory** =  
Balance between Wisdom, Justice, Strength, Prudence, and Peace

### What is a Failed State?

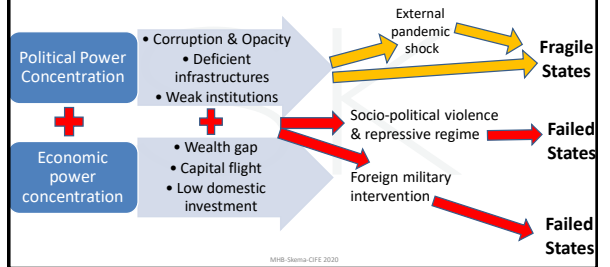
#### State fragility and state failure...

A "FRAGILE AND WEAK STATE" IS A STATE WHOSE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK IS TOO WEAK TO MAINTAIN SOCIAL COHESION THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES, CONSEQUENTLY, GENERATE A CRISIS OF SOCIAL MEDIATIONS WHERE PARTIES, UNIONS, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND LOCAL ELITES LOSE CREDIBILITY FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL FRUSTRATION AND DEMANDS, HENCE RISING TENSIONS.

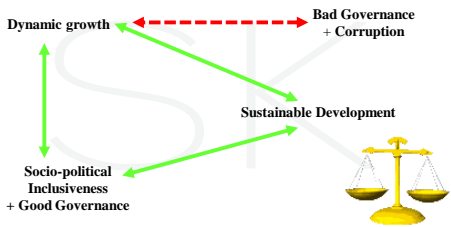
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### THE UNFOLDING OF STATE FAILURE



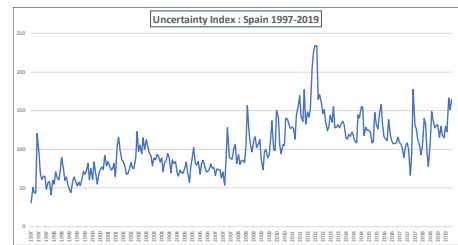
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### TRILEMMA OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT?



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### MEASURING SOCIO-POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY



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EPU Index for Spain developed by Corinna Ghirelli, Javier J. Pérez and Alberto Utratain.

### THE CANDIDATES FOR FAILED STATES CATEGORY?

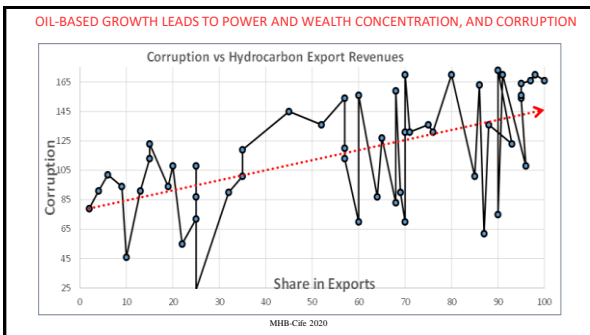
Developing countries	Developing countries
▶ Tajikistan	▶ Iraq
▶ Eritrea	▶ Venezuela
▶ Mozambique	▶ Burundi
▶ Uzbekistan	▶ Libya
▶ Zimbabwe	▶ Afghanistan
▶ Cambodia	▶ Equatorial Guinea
▶ DR Congo	▶ Guinea Bissau
▶ Haiti	▶ Sudan
▶ Turkmenistan	▶ North Korea
▶ Angola	▶ Yemen
▶ Chad	▶ South Sudan
▶ Congo	▶ Syria
	▶ Somalia

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### THE CANDIDATES FOR FAILED STATES CATEGORY?

Developed countries?	Developed countries?
*Saudi Arabia	*Brazil
Croatia	Tunisia
Cuba	*Kazakhstan
Malaysia	*Algeria
Romania	*Kuwait
Hungary	Turkey
Greece	Argentina
Montenegro	Serbia
*Belarus	Bosnia and Herzegovina
*South Africa	*Indonesia

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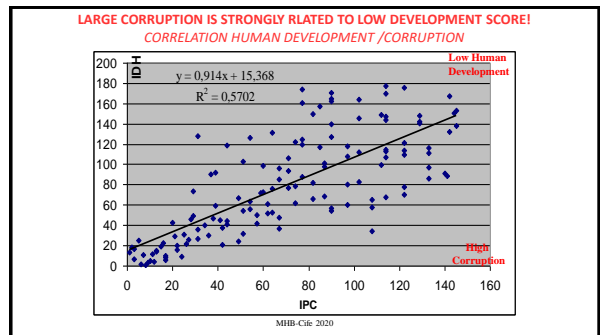
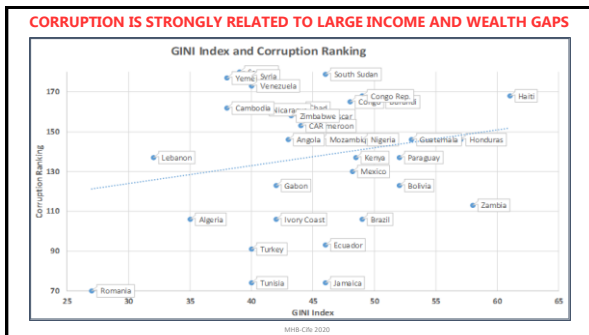
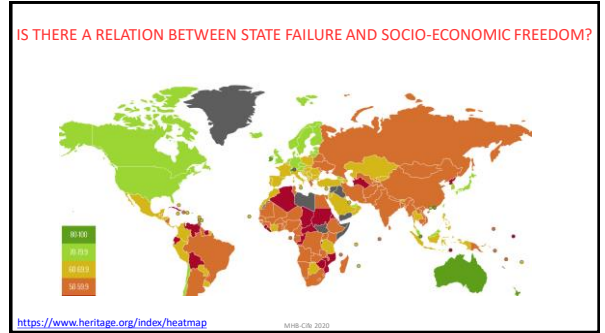
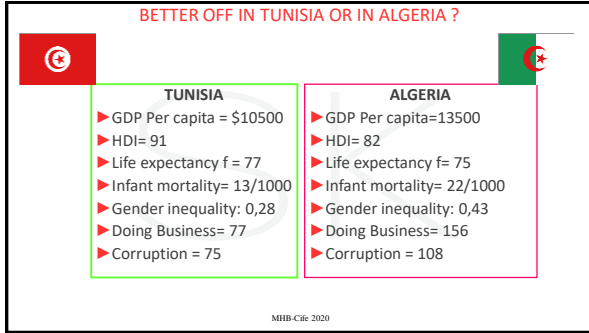
#### DEVELOPMENT = ECONOMIC GROWTH + KEY CONDITIONS THAT MAKE IT SUSTAINABLE!

	CHILE	COSTA RICA	Turkmenistan	GABON
GDP/per capita	\$15,000	\$11,000	\$15,000	\$14,000
Life Expectancy	80	81	68	65
HDI Rank	42	68	108	115

	ARMENIA	SRI LANKA	NIGERIA	ANGOLA
GDP/per capita	\$5000	\$5000	\$5000	\$5500
Life expectancy	75	77	54	60
HDI Rank	81	97	158	1489

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### A FEW FACTS REGARDING DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Political regimes have **little** impact on GDP growth rate
2. GDP per capita growth **does** breed democracy
3. Economic growth provides legitimacy to dictatorships (while increasing demand for political change)
4. Per capita income grows faster under democracy (due to human capital and because population rises less fast than under dictatorships)
5. Growth is influenced less by the type of regime than by regime instability: **Democracy provides a stable political and institutional environment, hence a positive impact on sustainable growth!**

Since 1980, of the 124 EMCs that have managed to sustain a 5% growth rate for a full decade, 52 % were democracies. What matters is the implementation of key reforms for growth and development.

Feng, Y. Cambridge, 1997- Przeworski, A/ NYU- Ruchir Sharma 09/2012

### HOW MOVING FROM GROWTH TO SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT?

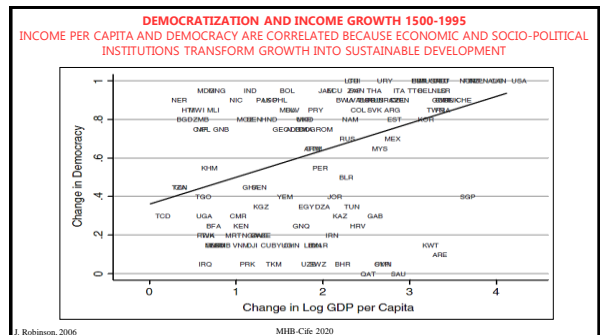
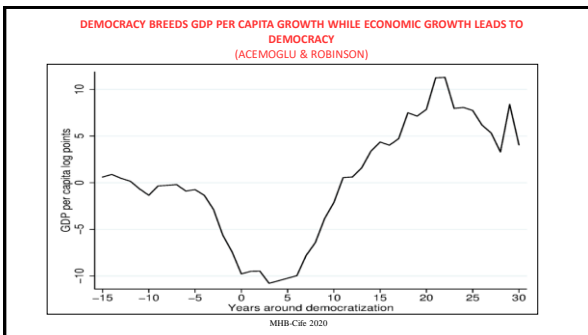
**Assumption n°1**

- ▶ Primacy of **human capital for both growth and democratization**: human and social capital shape both institutional and productive capacities of a society.
- ▶ Growth in **income and human capital** causes institutional improvement with better political institutions even with pro-market dictators: **policy choices matter** while institutional quality rises as a country grows richer
- ▶ Economic growth and human capital accumulation cause institutional improvement, rather than the other way around

**Assumption n°2**

- ▶ **Democracy** and other checks on government are the **key mechanisms for securing property rights and boosting growth**
- ▶ **Good and stable institutions will enhance the pace and quality of economic growth**
- ▶ **Robust institutions and good governance matter!**

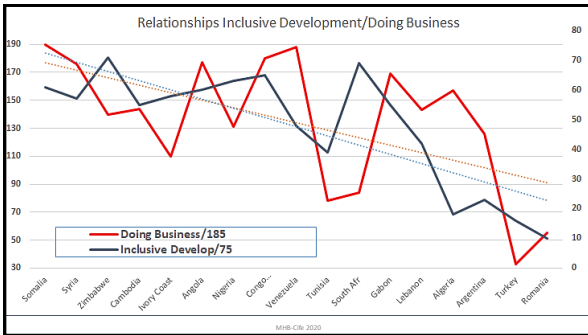
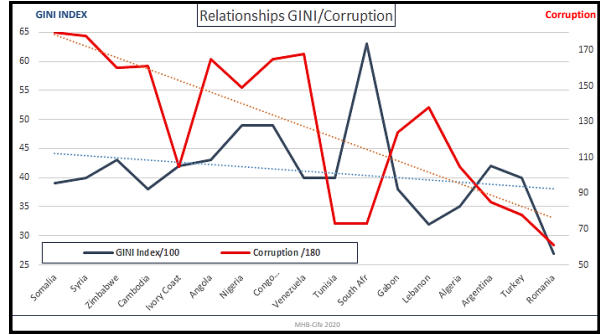
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### THE ROOT CAUSES OF STATE FAILURE?

	Somalia	Syria	Zimbabwe	Cambodia	Ivory Coast	Angola	Nigeria	Congo Rep./Venezuela	Tunisia	South Afr	Gabon	Lebanon	Algeria	Argentina	Turkey	Romania
GDP per capita pop	2000	2800	3000	3600	4300	5700	6000	6000	9500	12500	14000	18000	13000	15500	21000	28000
GINI Index/100	39	40	43	38	42	43	49	40	40	43	38	32	35	42	40	27
Top 1% income share	18%	15%	17%	12%	18%	15%	15%	18%	19%	11%	20%	18%	16%	17%	23%	7%
HD/185	188	154	150	146	185	149	158	179	96	91	113	115	93	82	48	150
Corruption /180	180	178	160	161	185	185	149	165	168	73	73	124	138	15	85	78
Global Peace/163	158	162	132	89	107	77	148	121	144	82	127	96	147	111	75	152
Inclusive Develop/75	61	57	71	55	58	60	63	65	48	39	69	55	42	18	23	16
Doing Business/185	190	176	140	144	130	177	131	180	188	78	84	169	143	157	126	33
Competitiveness/140	119	115	127	108	118	136	116	139	133	87	60	119	86	89	81	51
Economic trigger	interest rate floor	banking impacts	fish	infrastructure	prices	prices	prices	prices	oil & gas	oil & gas	tourism	oil & gas	oil & gas	oil & gas	oil & gas	EU growth
Political trigger	regression	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	ethnic tensions	radical islamism	radical islamism	corruption	corruption	corruption	corruption	corruption	corruption
Foreign trigger	military support	disarmament	disarmament	disarmament	disarmament	disarmament	disarmament	disarmament	military support	military support	military support	military support	military support	military support	military support	military support

Global Peace: Institute for Economics & Peace (Iep) (2019)  
 83 qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure the state of peace using 3 themes: social safety and security, ongoing domestic and international conflict, and militarization  
 Top 1% income share: Wealth Inequality Lab (Piketty/Saez) World Inequality Database  
 Inclusive Development: World Economic Forum (WEF) Inclusive Development Index (IDI) 2019  
 Doing Business: World Economic Forum (WEF) Doing Business Index (DBI) 2019  
 Competitiveness: World Economic Forum (WEF) Competitiveness Index (CI) 2019  
 HD: Human Development Index (HDI) 2019  
 Corruption: Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2019  
 Global Peace: Global Peace Index (GPI) 2019  
 MHB, CIB, 2020



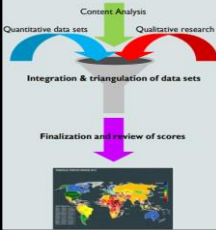
### KEY FEATURES OF FAILED AND FRAGILE STATES

Weak States	Ranking	n/178	Index TI/180	UNDP/188	Index **	WEF 140	KGDP%	Capital flight & Brain drain **	Unempl.	% (3 year av.)	Invest GDP	Ext Debt/GDP
Yemen	1	176	178	38	139	2%	7.3	35	12	30%		
Somalia	2	180	188	39	139	1%	9.5	6	10	75%		
Syria	4	178	155	36	130	3%	8.4	50	10	16%		
Congo DR	5	165	176	49	135	39%	7	15	12	20%		
CAR	6	149	188	44	139	4%	7.1	7	13	36%		
Chad	7	165	186	43.3	140	2%	8.5	6	16	27%		
South Sudan	8	178	187	35	139	1%	6.5	15	11	111%		
Zimbabwe	10	160	156	43	128	5%	7.6	10	12	77%		
Haiti	12	161	168	61	138	3%	8.4	15	25	30%		
Nigeria	14	144	157	49	115	3%	6.9	23	15	70%		
Uganda	20	149	162	42	117	3%	7.3	5	24	40%		
Pakistan	23	117	150	33.5	107	1%	6.8	6	16	31%		
Libya	28	170	108	42	130	22%	6.3	20	15	20%		
Côte d'Ivoire	29	105	170	42	114	2%	7.3	5	16	37%		
Venezuela	32	168	78	40	127	23%	6.1	35	14	33%		
Angola	35	165	147	43	137	11%	6.9	9	24	57%		
Lebanon	44	138	80	32	80	17%	5.6	9	20	200%		
Tunisia	95	73	95	40	87	5%	5.9	16	21	90%		
Peru	99	105	85	44	63	5%	7.1	10	21	35%		

\*\* The higher, the worse. MHB, CIB, 2020

**THE FUND FOR PEACE : FRAGILE STATES INDEX'S METHODOLOGY**

The Fragile States Index = critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are outweighing a states' capacity to manage those pressures.



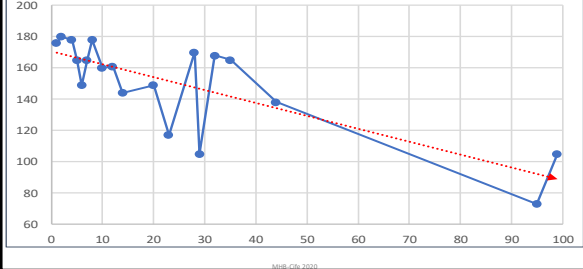
**Annual ranking for 178 countries with 12 political, economic and social indicators**  
 >100 sub-indicators, coupled with qualitative analysis and expert validation:

Economic decline, uneven development, brain drain, state legitimacy, public services, human rights, demographic pressures, refugees, external intervention, rule of law...

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**INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITY AND CORRUPTION**

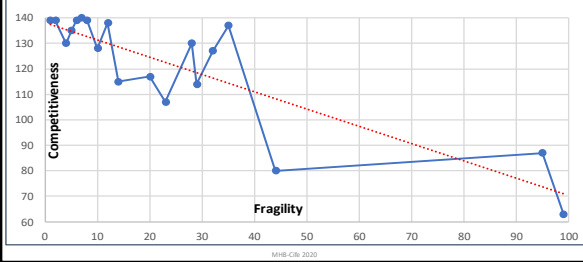
Relationship Institutional Fragility and Corruption



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**INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITY AND COMPETITIVENESS (WEF)**

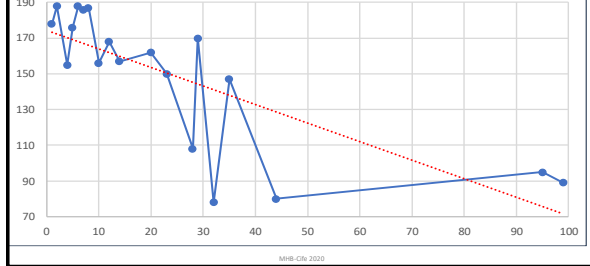
Relationship Competitiveness and Institutional Fragility.



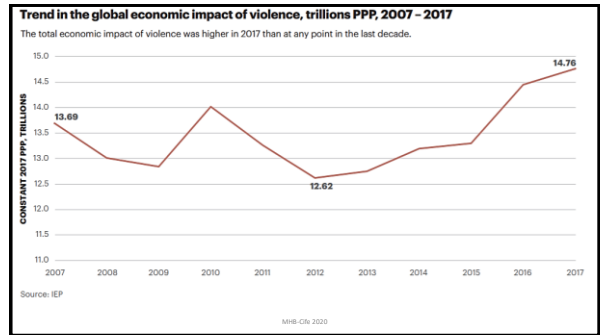
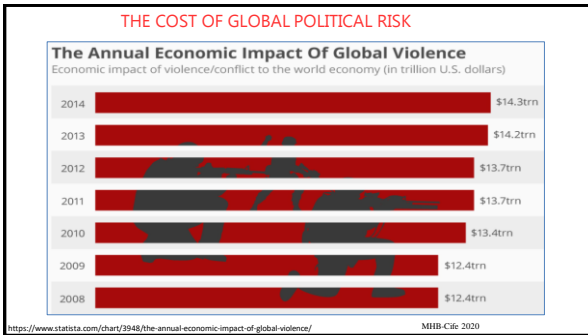
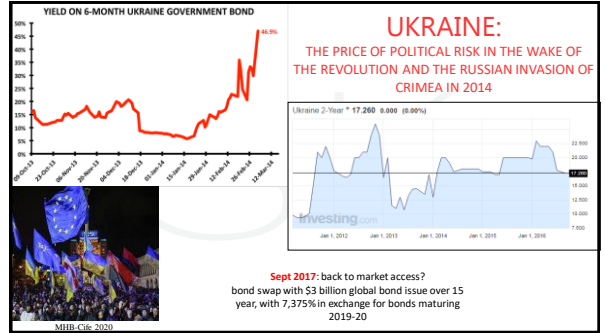
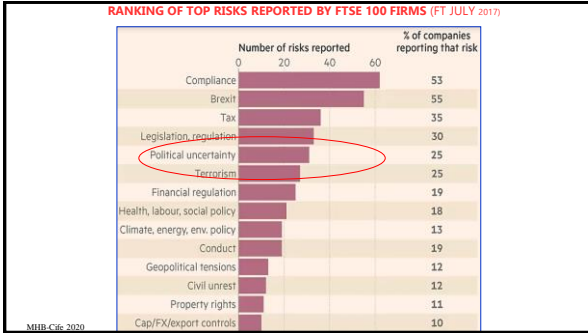
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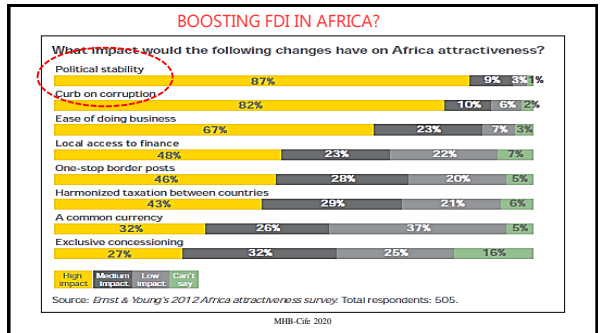
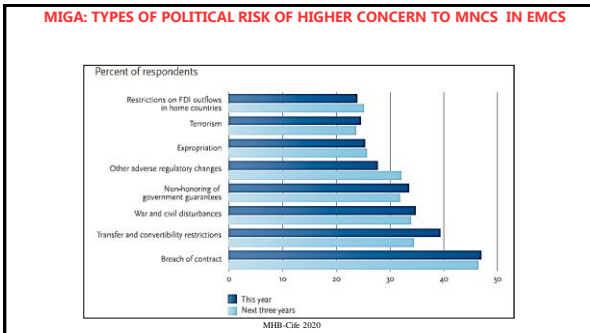
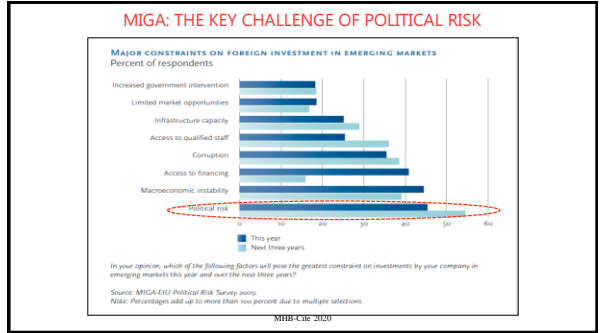
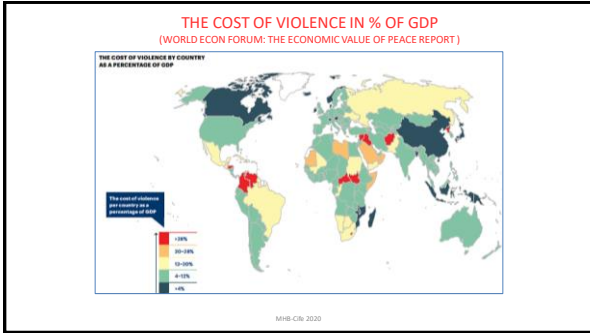
**INSTITUTIONAL FRAGILITY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (UNDP)**

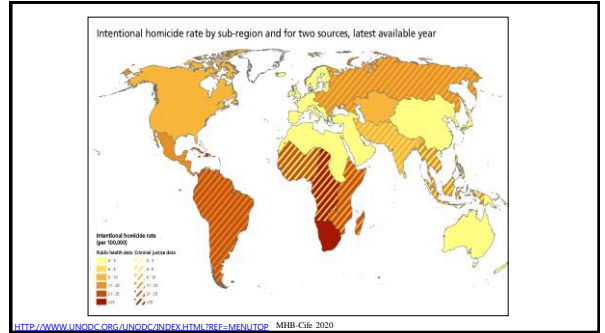
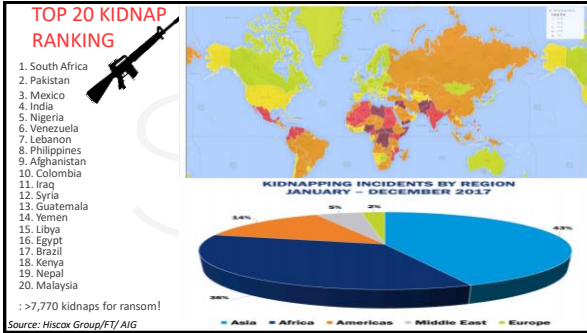
State Failure and Human Development-HDI



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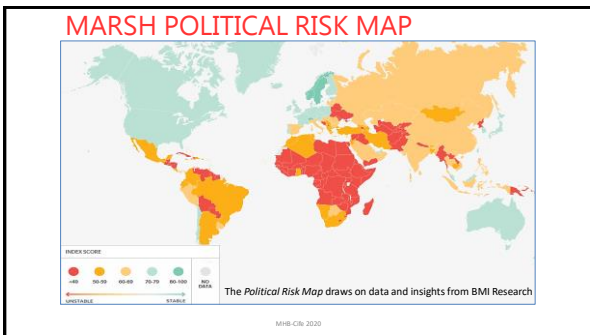
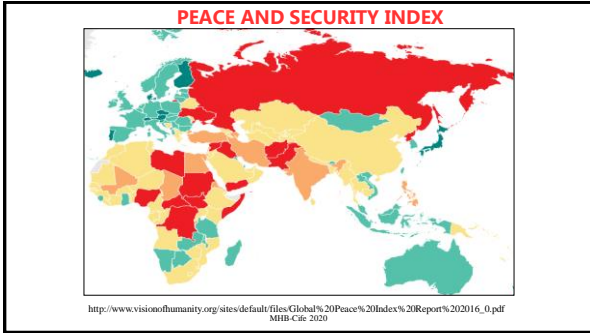
### AON POLITICAL RISK MAP

The Aon Political Risk Map measures political risk in 163 locations and territories.

- ▶ Risk ratings are standardized across each location, on a six-point scale ranging from low to very high, with all risks updated once per quarter.
  - ▶ EU and OECD countries are not rated in the map
- ▶ Political risk is calculated as a simple average of six core risk measures :
  1. • Political Violence
  2. • Exchange Transfer
  3. • Sovereign Non-Payment
  4. • Political Interference
  5. • Supply Chain Disruption
  6. • Legal & Regulatory

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## WHERE DOES POLITICAL RISK COME FROM? POLITICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

- **Origins?** Political risk stems from the overall **uncertainty** related to the exercise of power by a foreign government and its ramifications
- **Impact?** Arbitrary political decisions, conditions, and events in a country will affect the business climate in such a way that investors, exporters, creditors, as well as domestic residents will confront risks and losses.

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## AMBASSADOR PAUL BREMER

(US STATE DEPARTMENT)

- *Political risk analysis is both an art and a science but many types of risk are amenable to rigorous analysis:*
- *How resilient is the political system? Is there a tradition of peaceful transitions of power? How robust are the social shock absorbers that provide buffers between individual citizens and governments?*

Harvard Business School Review, 2002

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## Threat materialization

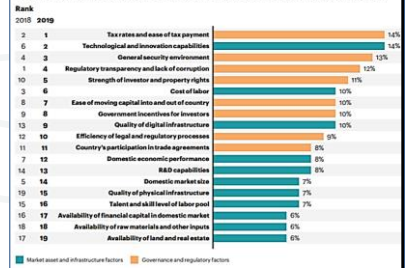
- Contract repudiation, capital controls, currency inconvertibility, sham contracts and bribery, corruption, blocked funds, ideological shift, political upheaval, strikes, expropriation, nationalization, coup d'état, martial law, revolution, civil strife damage, terrorism, war damage, kidnapping, crimes....

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## GOVERNANCE & TRANSPARENCY MATTER IN FDI STRATEGY!

### Top factors in investment decisions reinforce the dominance of developed markets

What are the most important overall factors in choosing where to make investments?



Market asset and infrastructure factors Governance and regulatory factors

Note: Percentages do not add to 100 because respondents could select two choices. Source: A.E. Rayner Strategic Investment Confidence Index 2018 and 2019.

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### MARXIST APPROACH TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CLASS STRUGGLE

- ▶ The developing forces of production give rise to increasing conflict with the existing social relations of production = class struggle.
- ▶ The **state** does not represent the interests of 'the people' or a common 'general will'. Nor is it a force which stands above or beyond the clash of class interests.
- ▶ The state = Instrument of class rule, nothing but 'a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie'.
- ▶ Capitalism will inevitably lead to increasing class polarisation and class conflict.

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### DANIEL BELL

Sociologist and professor emeritus at Harvard University. Bell was among the original New York Intellectuals, a group of anti-Stalinist left-wing writers. Best known for his contributions to post-industrialism. Masterworks: *The End of Ideology* (1960), *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* (1976) and *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* (1973)

#### The post-industrial society:

- ▶ Polarization and social tensions between work and consumption pressures: capitalism is inherently **instable**
- ▶ Centrality of the new science-based industries
- ▶ Rise of new technical elites and the advent of a new principle of stratification

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### ULRICH BECK: "WORLD AT RISK" IN A MODERN SOCIETY

- ▶ Modernization challenges the institutions and structures of traditional societies in the name of individual freedom and autonomy.
- ▶ What began to emerge in the late 20th century was a radical shift in western societies from a culture where meaning and identity were grounded in loyalty to traditional institutions and structures to one in which meaning and identity are grounded in the self as the primary agent of meaning.
- ▶ The paradox in late modern society is that risk might be increasing due to technology, science and industrialism rather than being abated by scientific and technological progress.
- ▶ The **world risk society** is full of hazards and insecurities induced by modernization itself:
  1. Globalization
  2. Individualization
  3. Gender Revolution
  4. Underemployment
  5. Global risks (ecological crisis and the crash of global financial markets)



### SAMUEL HUNTINGTON



*Political order in changing societies*  
*The Clash of Civilization*

•[http://markweatherall.wordpress.com/2009/10/12/political\\_order\\_in\\_changing/](http://markweatherall.wordpress.com/2009/10/12/political_order_in_changing/)

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### WHERE DOES POLITICAL TURMOIL COME FROM?

- ▶ Contrary to the expectations of modernization theory, **violence and instability stem from:**
  1. **rapid social change**
  2. **Centralized** decision-making system
  3. mobilization of **new groups into politics**
  4. **slow development of political institutions.**
- ▶ As societies modernize, they become more complex and disordered. If the process of **socio-economic** modernization is not matched by a process of **political and institutional** modernization with political institutions capable of managing the stress of modernization—the result is violence.

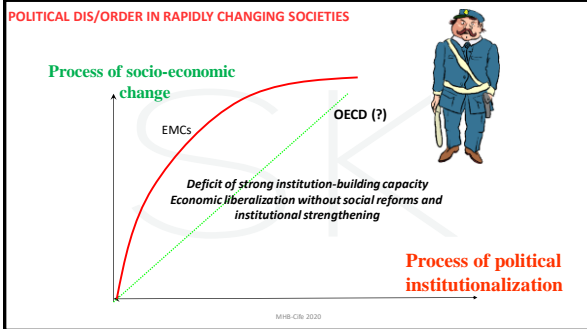
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### SAMUEL HUNTINGTON ANALYZING THE ROOTS OF POLITICAL UPHEAVAL

- ▶ Primary problem of politics = **lag** in the development of **political institutions** behind socio-economic change.
- ▶ Instability = (rapid social change + rising mobilization of new groups into politics) > development of political institutions.



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### INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL STABILITY: CHALLENGING TRIANGLE!

#### ► Chile's President Bachelet:

links between democratic strengthening, economic growth and social protection

- « In Latin America , there are countries where people are uneasy about the process of economic liberalization, because structural economic reforms were not accompanied by the social policies that were necessary! The problem has not been with open economies per se but rather the lack of action in addressing poverty and social injustice »

Interview by McKinsey Quarterly, 2007

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### WORLD BANK'S STRATEGY OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

*“To achieve our goal of ending extreme poverty, we must focus on people living in countries that suffer from conflict and fragility.*

*Our new strategy aims to address the underlying causes of fragility and invest in the long-term development that helps create the conditions for peace and prosperity”.*

(APRIL 16, 2019 World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva)  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/04/16/world-bank-group-launches-worldwide-consultations-on-future-strategy-for-fragility-conflict-and-violence>

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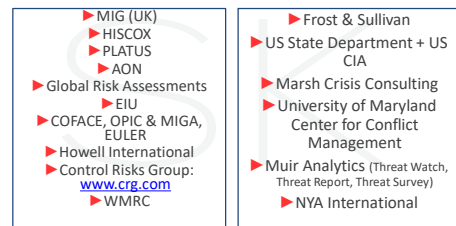
### TECHNIQUES TO ASSESS POLITICAL RISK

1. Economic intelligence: in-depth socio-political analysis
2. Checklist approach  
To examine key political factors that affect a country's risk: the **Prince Model**
3. Delphi technique
  - establish surveys
  - collect information and independent opinions
  - analyze results and make predictions
4. Ratings
5. Consultants on political risks



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### 1. INFORMATION SOURCES ON POLITICAL RISK: KEY ROLE OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE



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## 2. POLITICAL RISK ANALYSIS

Mapping out the **power structure** and identifying the roots of political legitimacy:

- ▶ ideological (North Korea)
- ▶ charismatic (Cuba)
- ▶ economic/financial (Brunei)
- ▶ authoritarian populism (Thailand)
- ▶ ethnic (Ivory Coast, Ghana)
- ▶ religious (Iran)
- ▶ military (Burma)
- ▶ patron-client relationships (Togo)

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## 3. POLITICAL RISK ANALYSIS: PRINCE MODEL

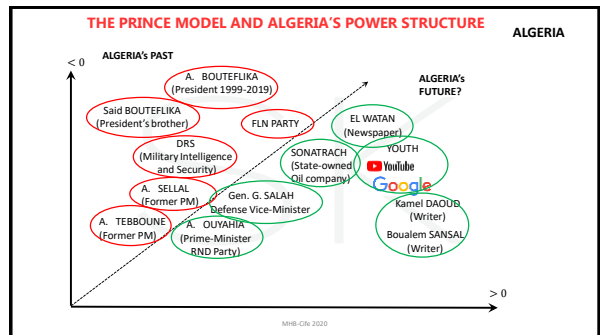
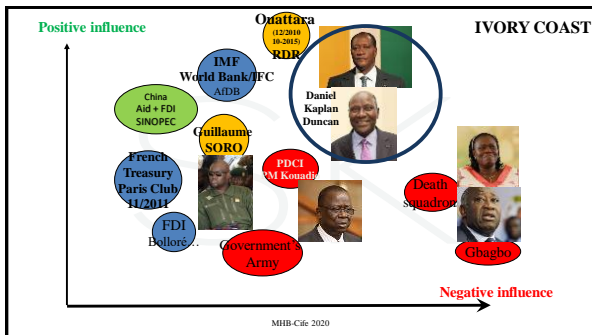
**Frost & Sullivan:** William D. Coplin and Michael K. O'Leary of the firm Political Risk Services.

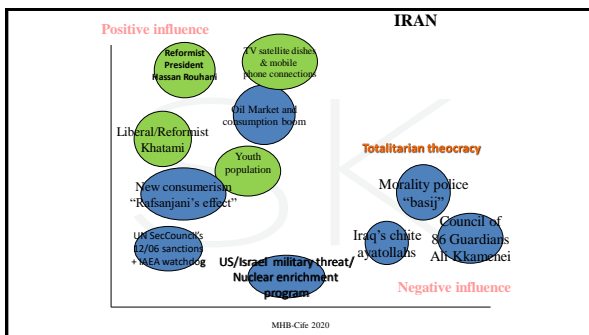
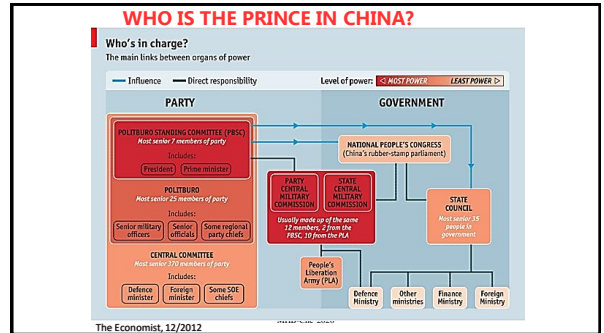
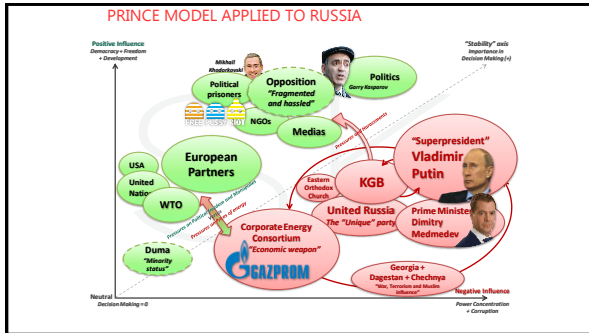
**PRINCE = Probe, Interact, Calculate, and Execute**

Emphasis on the power structure of a nation by identifying key individuals or groups that can influence a specific risk outcome: destabilization, nationalisation, expropriation...

Political risk forecasting model to produce probability of loss from political instability by relating relative importance in decision-making and relative political orientation towards radical or incremental change (+/-)

DATA+ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/world-leaders-c/cote-divoire.html>



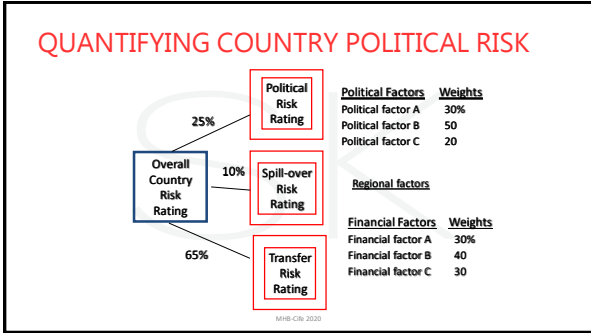


### 4. QUANTIFYING COUNTRY RISK

► Ratings and Rankings:

- Can one boil things down to numerical indices, when dealing with culture, politics, and ethnic tensions?
- Problem of "usability" of rankings: number fetishism leads astray by focusing on statistical Delphi-based analyses that are often subjectively biased, misleading and overly narrow. Lack of insight and qualitative research? ([www.useit.com](http://www.useit.com) Jakob Nielsen's website)

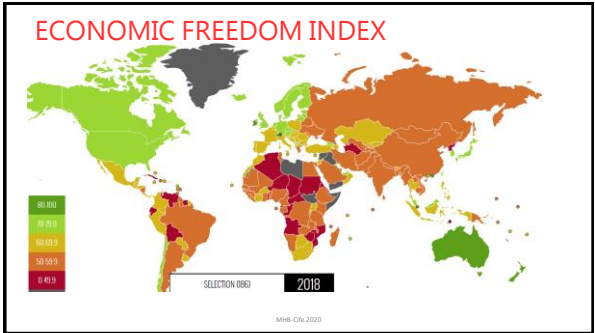
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- ### POLITICAL RISK INDICES
- ▶ Heritage Foundation
  - ▶ Freedom House
  - ▶ Cato Institute
  - ▶ Fund for Peace
  - ▶ Transparency International CPI
  - ▶ PWCS: Opacity Index
  - ▶ LB: Legsi
  - ▶ Asiarisk
  - ▶ Marsh
  - ▶ World Bank (Governance)
  - ▶ Euromoney (25%)
  - ▶ Institutional Investor
  - ▶ IMD
  - ▶ ICRG-PRS
  - ▶ MIG
  - ▶ WMRC
  - ▶ University of Maryland
  - ▶ Ibrahim Index of Governance
- MHB-CR 2020

### CROSS-COUNTRY POLITICAL RISK MEASURE BY ICRG

Weights	ICRG's Political Risk Assessment Criteria
12	Government Stability
12	Socio-Economic conditions
12	Investment Profile
12	Internal Conflict
12	External Conflict
6	Corruption
6	Military in Politics
6	Religious Tensions
6	Law and Order
6	Ethnic Tensions
6	Democratic Accountability
4	Bureaucratic Quality
100	Total number of points for weighted influence



THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION: ECONOMIC FREEDOM INDEX

**Q.3. How do you measure economic freedom?**

We measure economic freedom based on 12 quantitative and qualitative factors, grouped into four broad categories, or pillars, of economic freedom:

1. Rule of Law (property rights, government integrity, judicial effectiveness)
2. Government Size (government spending, tax burden, fiscal health)
3. Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom)
4. Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom)

Each of the twelve economic freedoms within these categories is graded on a scale of 0 to 100. A country's overall score is derived by averaging these twelve economic freedoms, with equal weight being given to each. More information on the grading and methodology can be found in the appendix.

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INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Top 10 Countries				EXPRESSED (100 = 40)			
RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
1	Hong Kong	90.2	0.4 ▲	160	Niger	49.5	-1.3 ▼
2	Singapore	88.8	0.2 ▲	161	Sudan	49.4	+0.6 ▲
3	New Zealand	84.2	0.5 ▲	162	Chad	49.3	+0.3 ▲
4	Switzerland	81.7	0.2 ▲	163	Central African Republic	49.2	-2.6 ▼
5	Australia	80.9	-0.1 ▼	164	Angola	48.6	+0.1 ▲
6	Ireland	80.4	3.7 ▲	165	Ecuador	48.5	-0.8 ▼
7	Estonia	78.8	-0.3 ▼	166	Suriname	48.1	+0.1 ▲
8	United Kingdom	78.0	1.6 ▲	167	Timor-Leste	48.1	+1.8 ▲
9	Canada	77.7	-0.8 ▼	168	Togo	47.8	-5.4 ▼
10	United Arab Emirates	77.6	0.7 ▲	169	Turkmenistan	47.1	-0.3 ▼
				170	Mozambique	46.3	-5.6 ▼
				171	Djibouti	45.1	-1.6 ▼
				172	Algeria	44.7	-1.8 ▼
				173	Bolivia	44.1	-1.6 ▼
				174	Zimbabwe	44.0	0.0 ↔
				175	Equatorial Guinea	42.0	-3.0 ▼
				176	Eritrea	41.7	-0.5 ▼
				177	Republic of Congo	38.9	-1.1 ▼
				178	Cuba	31.9	-2.0 ▼
				179	Venezuela	25.2	-1.8 ▼
				180	North Korea	5.8	+0.9 ▲

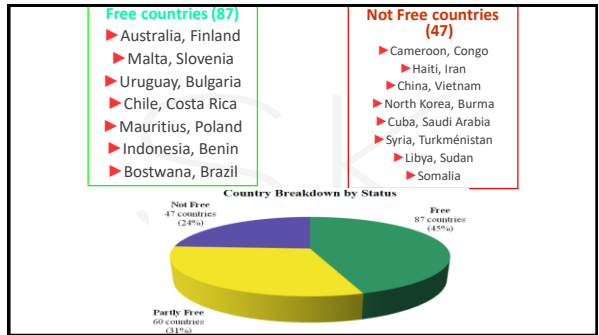
**FREEDOM HOUSE:**

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD ANNUAL REPORT (1972-2015)

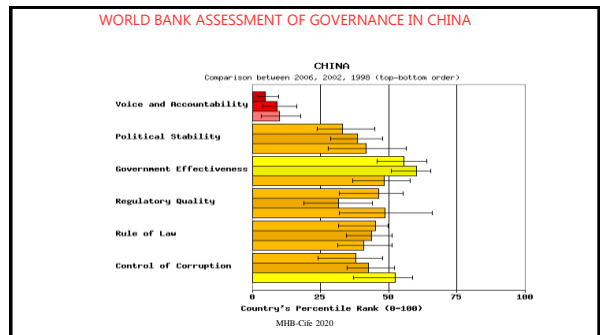
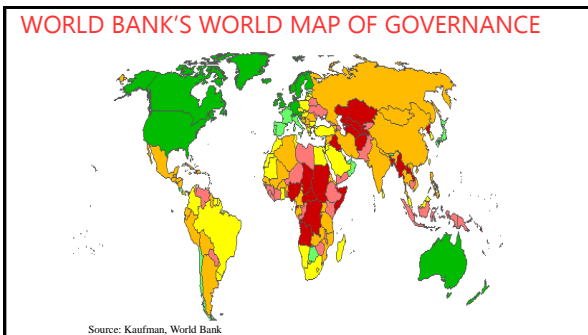
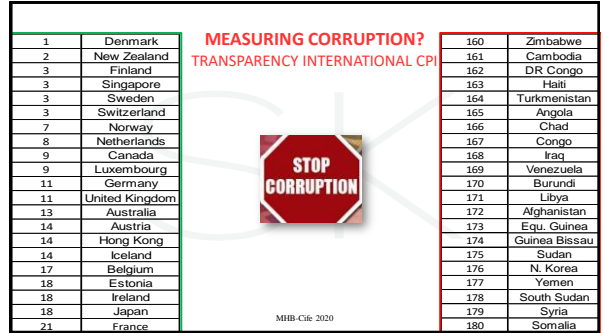
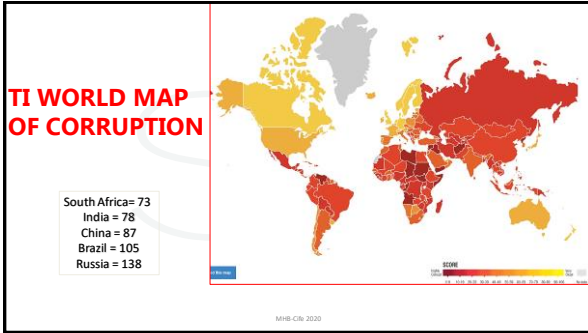
▶ Since 1972, Freedom House has published an annual assessment of the state of freedom in all countries in the world, based on a checklist of questions on political rights and civil liberties that are derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Each country is assigned a rating for PR and a rating for CL based on a scale of 1 (best) to 7 (worst).

▶ <http://www.freedomhouse.org/ratings/index.htm>

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### IBRAHIM INDEX OF GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

The Index groups governance and political freedom indicators into four main categories:

1. Safety and Rule of Law,
2. Participation and Human Rights,
3. Sustainable Economic Opportunity,
4. and Human Development.

Source: <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index>

### IBRAHIM INDEX OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

1 Mauritius	83.0	19 Mali	52.9	37 Nigeria	43.3
2 Seychelles	78.5	20 Mozambique	52.1	38 Liberia	43.2
3 Botswana	75.9	21 Burkina Faso	51.9	39 Togo	42.6
4 Cape Verde	75.5	22 Malawi	51.7	40 Niger	42.3
5 South Africa	71.5	23 Libya	51.5	41 Congo	42.0
6 Namibia	67.3	24 Uganda	50.8	42 Angola	39.3
7 Ghana	64.6	25 Swaziland	50.8	43 Guinea-Bissau	39.1
8 Tunisia	62.1	26 Kenya	50.5	44 Côte d'Ivoire	36.8
9 Egypt	60.5	27 Gabon	50.1	45 Guinea	35.6
10 Lesotho	60.1	28 Madagascar	48.7	46 Equatorial Guinea	34.7
11 São Tomé and Príncipe	58.2	29 Comoros	48.5	47 Sudan	32.9
12 Benin	56.6	30 Djibouti	48.5	48 Central African Republic	32.7
13 Morocco	56.6	31 Rwanda	47.2	49 Zimbabwe	32.7
14 Senegal	56.3	32 Sierra Leone	46.0	50 Eritrea	31.8
15 Algeria	55.2	33 Burundi	44.7	51 Congo, Democratic Rep.	31.1
16 Tanzania	55.0	34 Cameroon	44.2	52 Chad	28.8
17 Zambia	54.9	35 Ethiopia	43.5	53 Somalia	7.9
18 Gambia	53.0	36 Mauritania	43.4		

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